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LITERATURE CURRICULUM I--TESTS FOR "ORIENTATION," "TRADITIONAL BALLAD," AND "THE LITERARY BALLAD."

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

LITERATURE CURRICULUM I:

Tests for ORIENTATION,

TRADITIONAL BALLAD,

and

THE LITERARY BALLAD

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TE 000 228

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

ORIENTATION LITERATURE I

TEST

Literature Curriculum I

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(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

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TE 000 228

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BISHOP HATTO

1. What happened because of the wet summer and autumn (line 1)?
   (1) The corn was very slow in sprouting.
   (2) The dampness prevented the crops from ripening.
   (3) The fields became so muddy that harvesting was difficult.
   (4) Much of the corn had washed away and had not grown.

2. When the poor accepted the Bishop's invitation, they showed
   (1) their willingness to accept the food.
   (2) their joy at the Bishop's generosity.
   (3) their confidence in the Bishop.
   (4) their happiness by rejoicing at the tidings.

3. What did the poor think they were going to do in the Bishop's granary?
   (1) Get food from the granary.
   (2) Help repair the barn.
   (3) Receive the Bishop's blessing.
   (4) Hold a special service of thanksgiving.

4. Which stanzas best show how the Bishop felt about the fire?
   (1) Stanzas 5 and 6
   (2) Stanzas 6 and 7
   (3) Stanzas 6 and 8
   (4) Stanzas 5 and 7

5. In which stanza do you first detect the fate of the Bishop?
   (1) Stanza 5
   (2) Stanza 6
   (3) Stanza 7
   (4) Stanza 8

6. The Bishop justifies his cruel act by
   (1) thinking of the poor as rats.
   (2) claiming his act would save what corn was left.
   (3) believing he has put the poor out of their misery.
   (4) considering the serious food problem in the rest of the land.

7. Why does the Bishop use the word <u>rats</u> as a synonym for "the poor"?
   (1) Because he feels the poor would eat as much as the rats.
   (2) Because he thinks they are a nuisance to society as are rats.
   (3) Because he believes the land is too heavily-populated by undesirables.
   (4) Because he dislikes rats as much as he does the poor.

8. What does the Bishop's sudden wish to get to his castle symbolize in the poem?
   (1) The desire of great men to climb into towers they have built.
   (2) The feeling of safety one gets when he has locked himself in a building.
   (3) The need for a place where one can be alone in order to pray.
   (4) The belief that one is able to control his own destiny at all times.

9. Why doesn't the Bishop make an attempt to escape from his castle?
(1) He has locked himself in and in his confusion has probably lost the key.
(2) He becomes confused because of the awful screaming of the cat.
(3) He probably realizes that at this point he is unable to save himself.
(4) He is fearful of meeting the rats while he is escaping.

10. In Stanza 17, what is the meaning of lines 1 and 2:

"Down on his knees the Bishop fell,
And faster and faster his beads did he tell. . ."?

(1) He was praying and using his rosary beads at the same time.
(2) He felt that kneeling during prayer would do more to save him.
(3) He was frightened as he thought of the approaching hordes.
(4) He was praying loudly so that he would not hear the rats.

11. In Stanza 18, the poet probably uses more lines and a different rhythm because he wants
(1) the poem to have an exciting and climactic ending.
(2) the reader to feel the terror and fear of the Bishop.
(3) the stanza to create a better image of the entering rats.
(4) the poem not to lose the reader's interest at this point.

LOVELIEST OF TREES

12. At first, the author probably thinks of the cherry as "loveliest of trees" because
(1) it is a sign that spring has arrived.
(2) it reminds him of the beauty of Easter.
(3) it helps bring back the image of a quiet snowfall.
(4) it has white blooms hanging gracefully from its branches.

13. Where is the author as he experiences "the loveliest of trees"?
(1) In his room
(2) In the woods
(3) In an orchard
(4) On a farm

14. What do you learn about the author from the first line of the 2nd stanza: "Now of my three score years and ten. . ."?
(1) That he wants you to know how old he is.
(2) That he is sad at the thought of growing older.
(3) That he believes most men have about the same life span.
(4) That he thinks the cherry tree will live about as long as he will.

15. Which line in Stanza 2 tells the reader how old the author is?
(1) Line 1
(2) Line 2
(3) Line 3
(4) Line 4

16. Why is it important to know the author's age?
(1) Because he is telling a story about spring.
(2) Because he is relating his age to that of the cherry tree.
(3) Because he is describing his feelings as he looks at the tree.
(4) Because he is comparing his age to a season of the year.

17. In Stanza 1, the word ride in line 3 signifies
(1) a path through the woods.
(2) a ride among the cherry trees.
(3) a country lane through an orchard.
(4) a road through beautiful country-side.

18. Why does the author particularly like the color of the cherry bloom?
(1) Because it makes such a contrast with the other trees.
(2) Because it represents to him the purity of fresh snow.
(3) Because it signifies something of a spiritual nature.
(4) Because it has a special significance in this setting.

19. "Fifty springs are little room. . ." (Stanza 3, line 2) implies that
(1) a man cannot see enough of spring.
(2) the blooms do not last long enough.
(3) springtime each year passes too fast.
(4) the life of a man is too short.

20. What kind of "advice" does the poem offer?
(1) That one should wander during each spring.
(2) That one should take time to enjoy beauty.
(3) That one should go riding once in a while.
(4) That one should enjoy beauty when there is time.

21. Which of the following persons is most closely applying the theme of the poem?
(1) A young boy swinging from the branches of a tree.
(2) An elderly man planting cherry trees in an orchard.
(3) A man in the country watching a beautiful sunset.
(4) A young man taking a ride during the spring.

22. What function does the 2nd stanza of this poem perform?
(1) It indicates a change in the author's mood.
(2) It serves as a transition from the author's observation to his thought.
(3) It acts as a means by which the author is able to reveal his age.
(4) It demonstrates the author's ability to move from one subject to another.

THE PRICE OF THE HEAD

23. Which of Pellet's characteristics accounted for Karaki's friendship?
(1) His strength
(2) His wit
(3) His appearance
(4) His generosity

24. In paragraph 6, lines 4 and 5, what do the following words suggest: "His secret heart is his own"?
(1) His heart is his only possession.
(2) Only the slave can fully understand slavery.
(3) He does not reveal whether or not he thinks of himself as a slave.
(4) Slaves are almost always secretly plotting against their masters.

25. What did Moy Jack do for a living in Fufuti?
(1) Dealt in the slave trade of the islands.
(2) Operated a tavern or saloon.
(3) Operated the rooming house where Pellett stayed.
(4) Operated a fleet of fishing boats in the islands.

26. How did Pellett manage to pay for the liquor he drank?
(1) With money Karaki received from the sale of pearls.
(2) Through an arrangement in which Karaki worked part-time.
(3) With pearls which Karaki gave him each day.
(4) By entertaining other people with his stories and poems.

27. What is the meaning of the word latterly in the sentence (paragraph 3, line 2): "He had lost the will to toil, and latterly even the skill to beg."
(1) lazily
(2) lately
(3) still
(4) also

28. Why does Karaki stroke Pellett's whiskers quite often?
(1) To comfort him when he is awakening after having been drunk.
(2) To keep the whiskers in good condition.
(3) To assure Pellett that his friend would take care of him.
(4) To make Pellett feel needed and wanted.

29. In paragraph 12, lines 3 and 4, what do the following words signify: ". . . like the flat, green flicker of a turning shark glimpsed ten fathoms down. . ."?
(1) That Karaki is not as stupid or dull as many think.
(2) That Karaki hates Moy Jack as his eyes stare at him.
(3) That Karaki has some strange hidden power over Moy Jack.
(4) That the pace of the story is ready to increase.
(5) That at some point in the story the sea will play a part.

30. Which best describes Pellett's feeling toward Karaki after he overcame his alcoholic fits and delusions?
(1) Puzzled
(2) Astonished
(3) Affectionate
(4) Grateful

31. Which of the following best characterizes Karaki?
(1) Blood-thirsty
(2) Ruthless
(3) Practical
(4) Considerate

32. Why does Karaki refuse to eat or drink during the last part of the journey?
(1) He knows that he should let his master have the food and coconut milk.
(2) He wants Pellett to arrive in Bougainville in a healthy condition.
(3) He has the native strength to go with no food and drink for several days at a time.
(4) He thinks his friend will more easily overcome his desire for alcohol if he has the food and milk.

33. After Pellett fully realizes Karaki's intentions, why does he laugh rather than become angry or afraid and attempt to escape?
(1) He knows that he would not have the strength to outrun Karaki.
(2) Because of their friendship, he doubts that Karaki will carry out his plans.
(3) He is astonished at the cleverness of Karaki in making the tricky plan and then carrying it out.
(4) He is prepared for anything now because the long journey had brought about so many changes in him.

34. What does the axe symbolize throughout the story?
(1) The basic nature of the inscrutable savage of the islands.
(2) The means by which the native regains his pride and self-respect.
(3) A very useful tool for making escape possible and pursuit and capture impossible.
(4) The keenness and sharpness of the minds of some primitive peoples.

35. Which of the following most closely states the theme of this story?
(1) It is better to die than to lose one's soul.
(2) Even death is welcome when one knows he has a friend.
(3) Death is the price one pays for being a drunkard.
(4) Regaining one's self-respect is worth even death.

THE LABORIOUS ANT

36. In which of the following are narrative elements almost always less important than the purpose of the author?
(1) Narrative and essay
(2) Essay and lyric poem
(3) Lyric poem and narrative poem
(4) Narrative poem and essay

37. Which of the following would be <u>least</u> appropriate as the subject for an essay?
(1) A woman's new hat in an Easter Parade.
(2) A red brick in the crumbling wall of a house.
(3) An episode in Benjamin Franklin's life.
(4) An apple falling on a philosopher's head.

38. In writing an essay, which of the following is an author most likely to reveal?
(1) Certain aspects of his personality.
(2) Special skills in using narrative elements.
(3) A deep understanding of nature.
(4) A keen and cutting sense of humor.
(5) Unusual abilities for illustrating the moral of the essay.

39. What is the main difference between a narrative and an essay?
(1) The central purpose of a narrative is to tell a story while an essay's is not.
(2) Fewer subjects can be handled in essays than can be treated by narratives.
(3) A narrative is usually written in a simpler style than an essay is.
(4) Essays cannot make use of narrative elements as often or as well as narratives can.

40. It is easiest to tell an essay from a narrative by studying
(1) their vocabularies.
(2) their sentence structures.
(3) their paragraph lengths.
(4) their organizations.

41. Most essays like "The Laborious Ant" are written in order to
(1) demonstrate the author's active imagination.
(2) report to the reader events which may be happening where the author is.
(3) interpret something which the author has seen.
(4) tell a story which needs only a few narrative elements in it.

42. What device or devices does Mark Twain use in order to achieve his purpose?
(1) He selects and uses unusual words and expressions.
(2) He places the setting of the essay in a foreign country.
(3) He describes the human qualities the ants seem to possess.
(4) He writes in long sentences throughout the essay.
(5) He overstates in describing the actions of the ant.

43. Mark Twain demonstrates that good essay writing is almost always preceded by
(1) careful observation.
(2) long training.
(3) development of vocabulary.
(4) travel in different countries.
(5) familiarity with essays of the past.

44. What does the author want you to conclude about the ant when he writes: ". . .he is the hardest-working creature in the world--when anybody is looking. . ."?
(1) That the ant should be admired even though small.
(2) That the ant is an extremely vain insect.
(3) That the ant is a well-disciplined creature.
(4) That the ant is probably an intelligent insect.

45. What is the meaning of the underlined word in the following: ". . . but his <u>leatherheadedness</u> is the point I make against him"?
(1) Determination
(2) Capability
(3) Stubbornness
(4) Sturdiness

46. Which of the following is <u>not</u> used in imagery?
(1) Hyperbole
(2) Personification
(3) Simile
(4) Pun
(5) Metaphor

47. The underlined word in the phrase ". . . so <u>manifest</u> a humbug . . ." (last sentence) means
(1) humorous.
(2) revealing.
(3) obvious.
(4) strange.
(5) distinct.

48. Which of the following best reveals Mark Twain's intention in writing "The Laborious Ant"?
(1) "If it was the wrong one there could be no use in hurrying, therefore we did not hurry, but sat down frequently on the soft moss and enjoyed the restful quiet and shade of the forest solitudes."
(2) "Now and then, while we rested, we watched the laborious ant at his work."
(3) "It seems to me that in the matter of intellect the ant must be a strangely overrated bird."
(4) "I have had no experience of those wonderful Swiss and African ones which vote, keep drilled armies, hold slaves, and dispute about religion."

49. For which of the following purposes does the author use paragraphs two and three?
(1) To go from a general description to one which is more specific.
(2) To give a detailed description of the foolishness of the ant's work.
(3) To build up suspense in order to reach a better conclusion.
(4) To bring the reader into the proper frame of mind for the content of the last paragraph.

50. Is Mark Twain serious in writing "The Laborious Ant"?
(1) Yes, because he is determined to explode the myth about the ant.
(2) Yes, because he has spent much time in the past studying the movements of ants.
(3) No, because he attacks his subject with a definite humorous intent.
(4) No, because he describes the ant as possessing human qualities.

51. What effect does the extensive use of personification in this essay produce?

(1) It makes the descriptive passages more lively.
(2) It tends to soften the message the author is trying to illustrate.
(3) It permits the author to make comparisons with human conduct.
(4) It makes the ant's work seem even more ridiculous than it is.
(5) It encourages you to build up an image of the ant's work more quickly.

52. What purpose does the last paragraph serve?

(1) It summarizes the basic content of the second and third paragraphs.
(2) It presents the author's complete case against the ant.
(3) It sums up Twain's own views about the myth he has exploded.
(4) It uses short sentences to arrive at a complete, but short, ending.
(5) It explains the role of science and what it has learned about the ant.

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

TRADITIONAL BALLAD

TEST

Literature Curriculum I

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Sample test item: 1 2 3 4 5

TE000 028

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SIR PATRICK SPENS

1. In the first stanza, where is the king when he asks the question of his court?

(1) On his ship at sea.
(2) On his ship in Dunfermling Harbor.
(3) In a building in Dunfermling.
(4) Sitting on a bench on the wharf near his ship.

2. How would you explain Sir Patrick's quick change of mood as expressed in Stanza five?

(1) He finally was able to realize what the contents of the letter meant.
(2) He recognized the handwriting of the king and realized that he should not laugh.
(3) He thought at first that the order was a joke but then he realized it was serious.
(4) He shows his tendency to be full of humor but then change quickly to a serious mood.

3. Why does Sir Patrick say in Stanza 6, lines 1 and 2:

"'O who is this has done this deed
This ill deed unto me. . .'"?

(1) He knows it is dangerous on the sea at this time of year.
(2) He is considering whether he should obey the command of not.
(3) He suspects that someone in the court wanted to do him harm.
(4) He regrets that he will not have a longer time with the ladies.

4. Why does one of Sir Patrick's men report:

"'Last night I saw the bright new moon
with the old moon in her arms. . ."?
(Stanza 9, lines 1 and 2)

(1) To support what he has predicted about the weather.
(2) To indicate his fears about making the trip to Norway.
(3) To show that he is extremely superstitious about the moon.
(4) To warn Sir Patrick of dangers which may be facing them.

5. What is the meaning of the first two lines of Stanza 7:

"Be it wind, be it wet, be it hail, be it sleet,
Our ship must sail the foam. . ."?

(1) It indicates the hardiness of sailing captains.
(2) A good seaman is able to sail in all kinds of weather.
(3) Allegiance to duty comes before anything else.
(4) Bad weather should not frighten experienced sailors.

6. If the mission was so dangerous, why didn't Sir Patrick question the command?
(1) It would have been cowardly to do so.
(2) It would have been disloyal to the King.
(3) The chances for a successful trip were at least 50-50.
(4) He knew the King was aware of the dangers.

7. In Stanza 12, line 1, the word loath means
(1) resisting.
(2) afraid.
(3) hesitant.
(4) unwilling.

8. What purpose do the last two lines of the poem serve?

"And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens,
With the Scots lords at his feet."

(1) They tell the reader how the sailors' bodies lie on the ocean floor.
(2) They show the kind of bravery which these fine men possessed.
(3) They act as a special type of summary of the climax of the ballad.
(4) They tend to reinforce the main theme of the ballad.
(5) They indicate the final outcome of taking risks in times of danger.

9. Where is it first indicated that the hero of the story belongs to the knighthood?
(1) The title
(2) Stanza 2
(3) Stanza 4
(4) St an za 9
(5) Stanza 15

10. In which of the following are the stress marks properly located for line 1 of Stanza 3?

(1) The king has written a broad letter.

(2) The king has written a broad letter.

(3) The king has written a broad letter.

(4) The king has written a broad letter.

11. Which rhyme scheme(s) is (are) present in the ballad?
(1) ABAB
(2) ABCB
(3) ABAC
(4) 1 and 2 above
(5) 1 and 3 above

12. Which of the following indicates the proper location of the stress marks for line 2 of Stanza 3?

(1) and seal'd it with his hand.

(2) and seal'd it with his hand.

(3) and seal'd it with his hand.

(4) and seal'd it with his hand.

JOHNNIE ARMSTRONG

13. How did Johnnie Armstrong support himself and his men financially?
(1) By returning articles the King had taken from the people.
(2) By stealing from the Scots.
(3) By stealing from the English.
(4) By making appearances in villages with his gayly-dressed men on their white horses.

14. What is Johnnie's general reaction to the invitation from the King?
(1) He is concerned about the appearance of his men.
(2) He feels as happy as a bird.
(3) He considers it a great honor.
(4) He doubts the words that the king will do him no wrong.

15. In Stanza 9, lines 3 and 4, why does Johnnie ask the King's pardon?
(1) He is concerned over the punishment he may receive.
(2) He thinks the King is his friend and may overlook his wrong-doings.
(3) He is afraid the King will think that he and his men are not dressed properly for a court appearance.
(4) He attempts to make the correct opening remarks in his first audience with the King.

16. The word grievous in "And a grievous look looked he. . ." (Stanza 11, line 2) means:
(1) lonely
(2) pained
(3) sad
(4) angry

17. Which interpretation best fits the lines quoted below?

"Saying, 'Asking grace of a graceless face--
Why there is none for you nor me.'"
(Stanza 11, lines 3 and 4)

(1) Johnnie indicates that he realizes now just what his fate will be.
(2) There is little hope that Johnnie and his men can escape from the King.
(3) Johnnie is shocked to find out that the King intended to betray him and his men from the beginning.
(4) There is no point in begging for mercy for himself and his men from such a man.

18. What color were Johnnie's men's coats?
(1) Red
(2) Blue
(3) Purple
(4) Silver

19. In Stanza 11, to whom is Johnnie addressing his speech?

(1) The King
(2) The King's followers
(3) His own men
(4) Everyone in the court

20. Why does the hearer or reader of the ballad like Johnnie better than the King?
(1) People always look upon the underdog as a kind of hero.
(2) People dislike betrayal or deceit under any conditions.
(3) The King was a robber of the poor whereas Johnnie was a robber of the rich.
(4) Almost everyone has a hidden desire at some time to be a Johnnie Armstrong.

21. How is Johnnie wounded?
(1) He is shot from behind by one of the Scots.
(2) He is crushed by the King's charging soldiers.
(3) He is pierced with a sword from behind by one of the King's men.
(4) He dies on the gallows as a result of being symbolically "stabbed in the back" (that is, betrayed).

22. Why does Johnnie want his men to escape?
    (1) So that they will be able to organize a band of robbers to carry on his tradition.
    (2) So that they can eventually return for the proper revenge upon the King and his men.
    (3) So that they will be able to distribute the spoils which remain in his great hall.
    (4) So that they can tell others that he was not hanged by the King, but rather killed while fighting.

23. Would this ballad be as meaningful if Johnnie had escaped? Explain.
    (1) Yes, probably more so because it would have shown the extent of his true cleverness.
    (2) Yes, because the ballad is an attempt to show the injustices being done to the common people by the wealthy landowners.
    (3) No, because Johnnie was a criminal and must die the death of one.
    (4) No, because Johnnie's acts of crime cannot be completely justified, but his bravery and loyalty to his men needed emphasis.

24. Which of the following is best illustrated by this ballad?
    (1) "Better one should die for many, than many for one."
    (2) "Better to fight like men than die like dogs."
    (3) "He bade the rest keep fighting."
    (4) "It is the end that crowns us, not the fight."
    (5) "If it's fight they want, we'll fight!"

25. What is the rhyming scheme most used in this ballad?
    (1) ABAB
    (2) ABAC
    (3) ABCB
    (4) AABA
    (5) None of these

26. Which of the following correctly indicates the words which receive stress in the reading of the fourth line of Stanza 1?

    (1) Yet he kept eight score men in his hall.

    (2) Yet he kept eight score men in his hall.

    (3) Yet he kept eight score men in his hall.

    (4) Yet he kept eight score men in his hall.

JESSE JAMES

27. What is the principal purpose of the ballad?
(1) To tell about an episode in song.
(2) To make you feel sad, happy, or afraid.
(3) To provide the lyrics (words) for a well-known tune.
(4) To relate a lesson in American history.

28. Why does the ballad have a note of sadness even though Jesse James, a noted bandit, was killed?
(1) He was an American Robin Hood and deserving of a hero's role.
(2) He was killed by one of his own men.
(3) He was a peace-loving family man and wanted the same things out of life as every other person.
(4) He was killed without having a chance to defend himself.

29. Why did Ford murder Jesse James?
(1) He was getting even with Jesse.
(2) He was jealous of the name Jesse had made for himself.
(3) He wanted the reward which had been offered for Jesse's capture.
(4) He thought that Jesse had not treated him fairly as a member of the gang.
(5) Impossible to answer from the information given in the ballad.

30. Which of the following shows that "Jesse James" departs from the tradition of ballads by indicating the author's point of view?
(1) "He robbed the Danville train. . ." (St anza 1, line 2)
(2) "His children they were brave. . ." (Stanza 3, line 2)
(3) "It was Robert Ford, that dirty little coward. . ." (Stanza 2, line 1)
(4) ". . .and slept in Jesse's bed. . ." (Stanza 2, line 3)

31. Which of the following strongly suggests that the author feels Ford committed a crime in killing Jesse James?
(1) "Has laid poor Jesse in the grave." (Stanza 1, line 4)
(2) "I wonder how he does feel. . ." (Stanza 2, line 2)
(3) "Poor Jesse had a wife to mourn for his life. . ." (Stanza 3, line 1)
(4) "Talking with his family brave." (Stanza 6, line 2)

32. Why does the author include the time and place of Jesse James' murder?
(1) Because a ballad is supposed to relate some facts in detail.
(2) Because it adds to the feeling expressed in the ballad.
(3) Because it suggests more about the kind of man Jesse was.
(4) Because it indicates how clever and tricky the killer was.

33. Which word best describes the people's immediate rea ction when they received news of Jesse's death?

(1) Disbelief
(2) Relief
(3) Remorse
(4) Forgiveness

34. Which question asked in the ballad remains unanswered at the end?

(1) What kind of weapon killed Jesse James?
(2) How was anyone able to get the drop on Jesse?
(3) What was the relationship between Ford and Jesse?
(4) Who helped Jesse rob the Glendale train?

35. Which of the following versions of the first line of the ballad has the stress marks properly located?

(1) Jesse James was a lad that killed many a man.

(2) Jesse James was a lad that killed many a man.

(3) Jesse James was a lad that killed many a man.

(4) Jesse James was a lad that killed many a man.

36. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Ford and Jesse James?

(1) friendly
(2) jealous
(3) indifferent
(4) grateful

37. Does the author of this ballad completely lose the impersonal point of view found in traditional ballads?

(1) No, because he does not hesitate to write about the crimes of the main character.
(2) No, because he also writes about Jesse James' brother, Frank.
(3) Yes, because he suggests that Frank James committed more crimes than Jesse had.
(4) Yes, because he identifies himself in the last stanza of the ballad as Billy Gashade.

38. Which of the following occurs in almost every stanza of the ballad?

(1) onomatopoeia
(2) metaphor
(3) internal rhyme
(4) incremental repetition

39. In which way does "Jesse James" differ from the other ballads studied in this unit?

(1) Its rhyming scheme
(2) Its lack of dialogue
(3) Its subject matter
(4) Its treatment of the main character

40. Why do we tend to regard the main characters of all three ballads in this unit as heroes despite the fact that two of them were bad criminals?

(1) They were intelligent young men who could have contributed much to society if permitted to live.
(2) All of them were victims of betrayal in one form or another.
(3) All of them were gallant and brave in facing death as well as life.
(4) They lived at a time when a man who robbed the rich to help the poor was admired.

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

THE LITERARY BALLAD

TEST

Literature Curriculum I

Instructions to students:

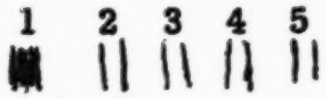
Answers to the questions are to be recorded on the separate answer sheets provided. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE ONLY SIDE A OF THE ANSWER SHEET, THE SIDE THAT HAS ROOM FOR 5 CHOICES.

Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct number. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item: Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:



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THE HIGHWAYMAN

1. Which of the following features most clearly distinguishes "The Highwayman" as a literary ballad from "Sir Patrick Spens," a traditional ballad? (p. 53 of Story Poems)
   (1) Attention to description.
   (2) Theme which the story illustrates.
   (3) Ending of the story.
   (4) The place in which the story takes place.

2. What type of character did the Highwayman show himself to be in Part II of the ballad?
   (1) A high class robber.
   (2) A person with deep loyalty to his country.
   (3) A person with deep loyalty to his lover.
   (4) A person with a strong sense of sympathy.

3. Why does the reader suspect that Tim, the stable-hand, informed the British troops about the Highwayman's plans?
   (1) Even though he was not very bright, he was in love with Bess.
   (2) He was the only one other than Bess who knew the robber's plans.
   (3) He eavesdropped on Bess and the Highwayman on purpose.
   (4) He thought he might be rewarded for turning the robber in.

4. Where did the Highwayman meet Bess on his way to the robbery?
   (1) They met secretly in the courtyard of the inn.
   (2) They stood quietly outside the window of her room.
   (3) He was in the stable, and she in the dark inn-yard.
   (4) She remained at her window, and he outside below.

5. "The moon was a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas" (Stanza 1, line 2) is an example of the poetic technique called
   (1) onomatopoeia.
   (2) metaphor.
   (3) simile.
   (4) incremental repetition.

6. "Over the cobbles he clattered and clashed" (Stanza 3, line 1) is an example of
   (1) onomatopoeia.
   (2) metaphor.
   (3) simile.
   (4) incremental repetition.

7. The rhyming scheme of the first stanza is:
   (1) aabccb
   (2) ababcd
   (3) abccbd
   (4) abcbdd

8. In the third line of this poem, the phrase, <u>was a ribbon of</u>, means:
   (1) contained
   (2) revealed
   (3) shone in
   (4) cast off

9. Which of the following is illustrated by the way the author uses moonlight in this poem?
   (1) That natural events can be both helpful and harmful.
   (2) That one can see both good and evil by moonlight.
   (3) That people can use the light of the moon for different purposes.
   (4) That moonlight is of most interest to people who may be in love.

DANNY DEEVER

10. Why is the Cockney English dialect used by Kipling in "Danny Deever"?
   (1) Because most men in the British army speak Cockney English.
   (2) Because the use of it adds to the realism of the story.
   (3) Because ballads are read by the uneducated as well as the educated.
   (4) Because it is the language most often used in the land where the story takes place.

11. Danny Deever was a good friend of
   (1) Files-on-Parade.
   (2) the Color Sergeant.
   (3) all men in the regiment.
   (4) all the recruits.

12. What is implied by the following lines from the poem?

> "Ho! the young recruits are shakin' an' they'll want their beer today,
> After hangin' Danny Deever in the mornin'."
> (Last 2 lines of poem)

   (1) They are so cold that they are shaking.
   (2) They will soon break ranks so that they can get their beer.
   (3) They did not like the experience they had just gone through.
   (4) They considered the ceremony a part of the day's work.

13. "For they're hangin' Danny Deever, you can 'ear the
Dead March play,
The regiment's in 'ollow square--they're hangin' him today;
They've taken all his buttons off an' cut his stripes away,
An' they're hangin' Danny Deever in the mornin'--"

This stanza contains an example of
(1) onomatopoeia.
(2) metaphor.
(3) incremental repetition.
(4) simile.

14. What ballad element does "Danny Deever" emphasize?
(1) Definition
(2) Narration
(3) Description
(4) Dialogue

15. How many rhythmic beats are there in lines 2 and 4 of the following stanza:

"'What are the bugles blowing for?' said Files-on-Parade.
'To turn you out, to turn you out,' the Color-Sergeant said.
'What makes you look so white, so white?' said Files-on-Parade.
'I'm dreadin' what I've got to watch,' the Color Sergeant said.

(1) four
(2) five
(3) six
(4) seven

16. To which of the following does the rhythm of the ballad most closely correspond?
(1) The marching of soldiers.
(2) The steps of mourners following a coffin.
(3) An uneven heart beat in a time of stress.
(4) The pace of a conversation between two men.

ABDUL ABULBUL AMIR

17. Which of the following has internal rhyme?
(1) Stanza 9
(2) Stanza 10
(3) Stanza 11
(4) Stanza 12

18. From a logical basis, what most likely were the native countries of the two main characters?
(1) Egypt and Russia
(2) Turkey and Poland
(3) Egypt and Rumania
(4) Turkey and Russia

19. What do the lines quoted below suggest about Ivan Petrofsky Skovar?

"He could imitate Irving, tell fortunes by cards,
And play on the Spanish guitar. . ."
(Stanza 4, lines 1 and 2).

(1) That he would have made a good entertainer.
(2) That he was a guard with other talents.
(3) That he was for forced to make some money on the side.
(4) That he was quite different from Abulbul.

20. Did Ivan Petrofsky Skovar step on the toe of Abdul Abulbul Amir intentionally?
(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) It is impossible to answer yea or no.

21. In Stanza 11, what does "And on it in characters queer. . ." mean?
(1) The writing on the stone tells a strange story.
(2) The letters on the stone are not of the western world.
(3) It is a very unusual place to find a grave stone.
(4) The writing on the stone showed poor penmanship.

22. What does the word career mean in the following:

"'Young man,' said Abulbul, 'is existence so dull
That you're anxious to end your career?'"
(Stanza 6, lines 1 and 2)

(1) profession
(2) progress
(3) success
(4) days

23. What, besides possible technical differences in ballad form, makes this ballad different from others studied in this unit?
(1) It has humorous characters and is told in a humorous way.
(2) It emphasizes the native countries of the main characters.
(3) Both of the main characters in the ballad die.
(4) It takes a direct approach in teaching a moral lesson.

THE SPRINGHILL DISASTER

24. Which of the lines appearing below has a double meaning?
(1) "Down in the dark of the Cumberland Mine. . .
(Stanza 1, line 2)

(2) "Often the earth will tremble and roll." (Stanza 2, line 2)
(3) "Bone and blood is the price of coal." (Stanza 2, line 4)
(4) "But it's dark as the grave in the Cumberland Mine." (Stanza 3, line 4)

25. The men in the mine probably turned to singing because
(1) one of the miners knew many of their favorite hymns.
(2) they had run out of food and water.
(3) one of the miners suggested that singing would make time pass faster.
(4) they thought singing would help them forget their probable fate.

26. "Listen for the shouts of the bareface miners
Listen through the rubble for the rescue team. . ."
(Stanza 7, lines 1 and 2)

is an example of
(1) the refrain.
(2) incremental repetition.
(3) metaphor.
(4) simile.

27. Poets sometimes use words and phrases which are to be read with a figurative meaning, not with the literal meaning. All but one of the following has a figurative meaning. Which one does not?
(1) "Bone and blood is the price of coal."
(2) "Hope imprisoned in a three-foot seam"
(3) "Live on songs and hope instead"
(4) "In the town of Springhill, you don't sleep"

28. How does this ballad differ technically from others in the unit?
(1) It makes less use of metaphors.
(2) It has an irregular rhyming scheme.
(3) It is much more concrete and down to earth.
(4) It has lines which vary in length.

29. Which of the following is true of this ballad but not true of others in this unit?
(1) It narrates a tragic chain of events.
(2) Its subject matter is quite different.
(3) It was written about modern times.
(4) Its theme carries a message calling for action.

30. Which of the following would probably be the most suitable subject matter for a ballad if the ballad tradition were followed?

(1) The destruction of a home for elderly people.
(2) The inauguration ceremonies for the President.
(3) A cherry tree covered with white blooms in the spring.
(4) The bombing of a Negro church in the South.

31. From the ballads you have read, which of the following best describes the ballad form?

(1) A poem which has much detail, some dialogue, and a strong indication of how the writer feels about the subject matter.
(2) A narrative poem that deals with one episode, is told in ordinary language, often in dialogue form, and does not show how the writer feels about the subject matter.
(3) A poem which deals more with the feelings of people rather than the things which happen to people.
(4) A poem which is written in ordinary language and deals almost entirely with the personal feelings of the author.

THE QUARRY

32. Which of the following best describes the woman's feeling at the beginning of this poem?

(1) Very worried
(2) Quite curious
(3) Very concerned
(4) Quite fearful

33. In which stanza does the reader first sense a change in the woman's attitude?

(1) Stanza 3
(2) Stanza 4
(3) Stanza 6
(4) Stanza 7

34. In which stanza does the emotion expressed in the poem heighten?

(1) Stanza 3
(2) Stanza 4
(3) Stanza 5
(4) Stanza 6

35. Which of the following best describes the attitude of the man through most of the poem?

(1) casual
(2) gentle
(3) anxious
(4) light-hearted

36. Which of the following help suggest to the reader how the man feels about the soldiers?

(1) His use of a calm voice when he is speaking.
(2) The author's use of the word only in the third line of the opening stanzas.
(3) The contrast between the voices of the man and woman.
(4) The author's use of a shortened line at the end of each stanza.

37. Into how many main parts can this poem be divided?

(10 two
(2) three
(3) four
(4) six

38. The last line of each stanza is used by the author to

(1) take the place of a refrain.
(2) shorten the length of the narrative.
(3) build the character of the male speaker.
(4) add to the emotional character of the woman.

39. Which of the following words most closely names the theme of this poem?

(1) Frustration
(2) Fear
(3) Desire
(4) Helplessness

40. Which of the following makes " The Quarry" and "Danny Deever" different from the other ballads in this unit.?

(1) They tell stories about soldiers.
(2) They make use of a refrain.
(3) The stories are told through dialogue as well as narration.
(4) The stories take place at about the same time.